

## D0 Measurement of the Inclusive Jet Cross Section

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**Motivation**

**Tevatron and D0 Detector**

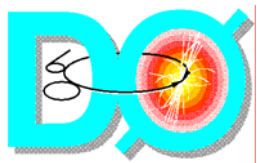
**Results**

**Summary**

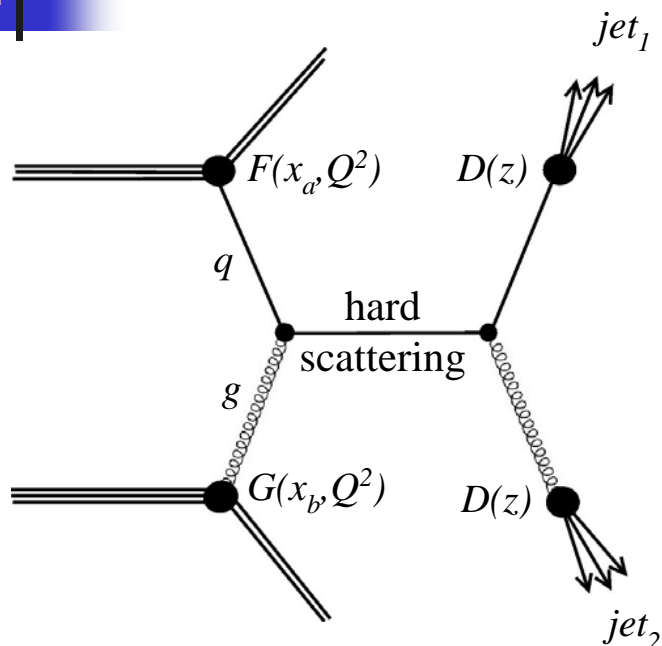
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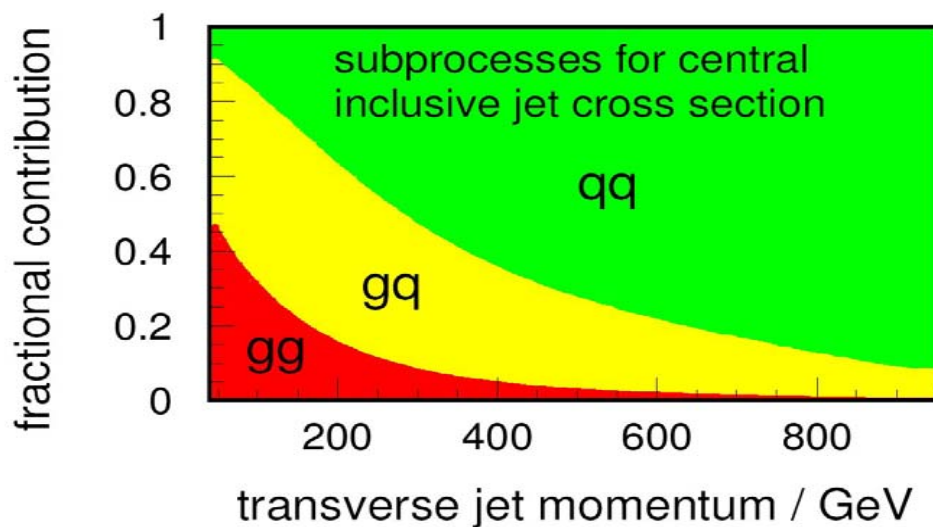


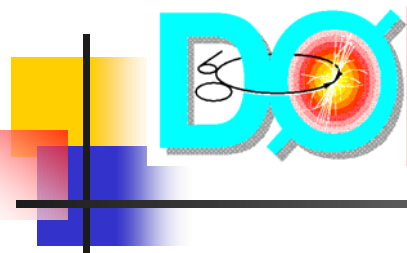
# Motivation



➤ Inclusive jets and dijets cross-sections are directly sensitive to the strong coupling constant and parton density functions (PDFs)

➤ Any deviation from the theoretical prediction could be a signal for new physics



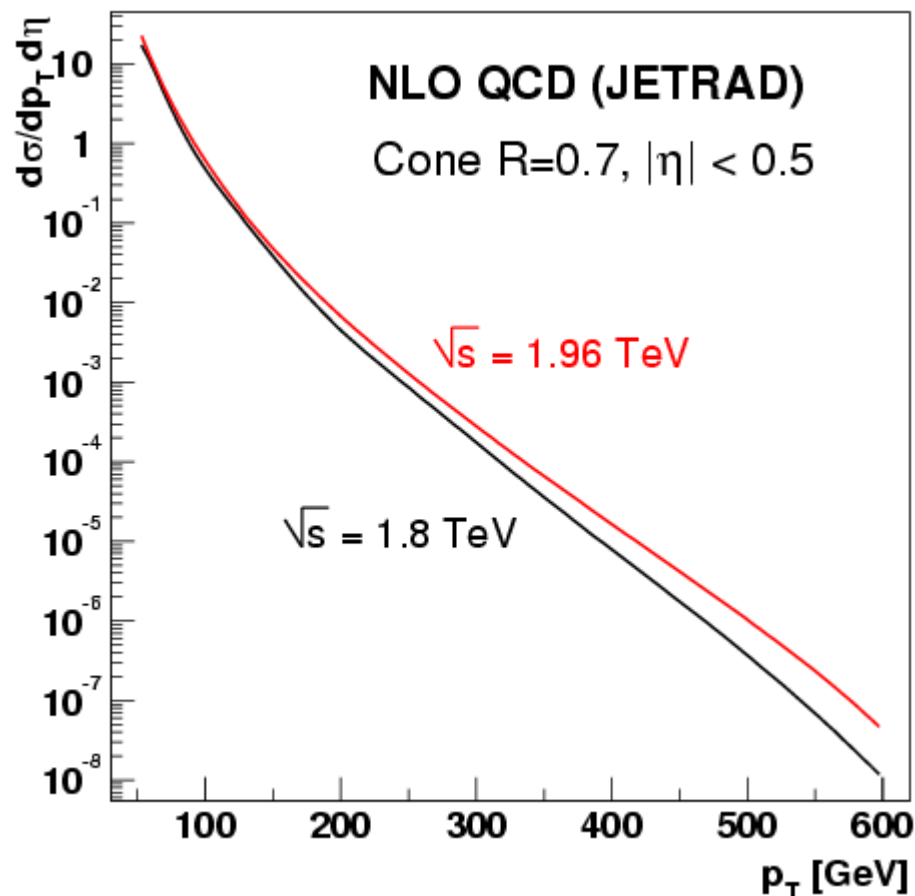


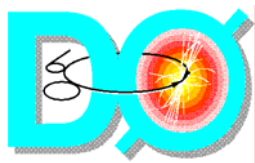
# Motivation

Cross section 2 times larger compared to Run I for jets with  $p_T > 400$  GeV

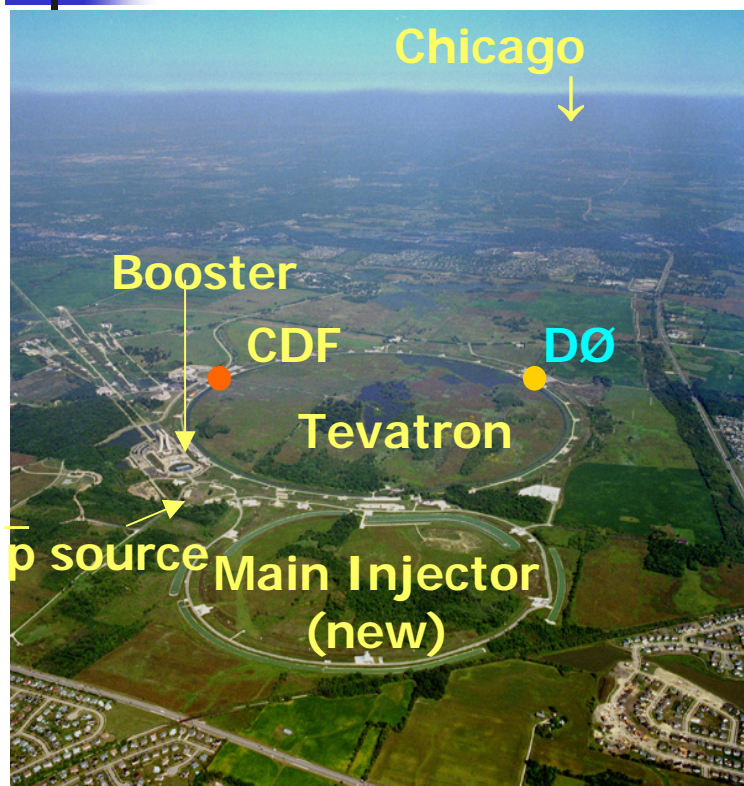
Higher statistics will improve knowledge of proton structure at large  $x$  and searches for physics beyond the standard model (e.g. search for compositeness,  $W'$ ,  $Z'$  etc...) will be very exciting.

## Inclusive jet $p_T$ spectrum





# The Run II Tevatron



Increased center of mass energy  
 $1.8 \text{ TeV} \rightarrow 1.96 \text{ TeV}$

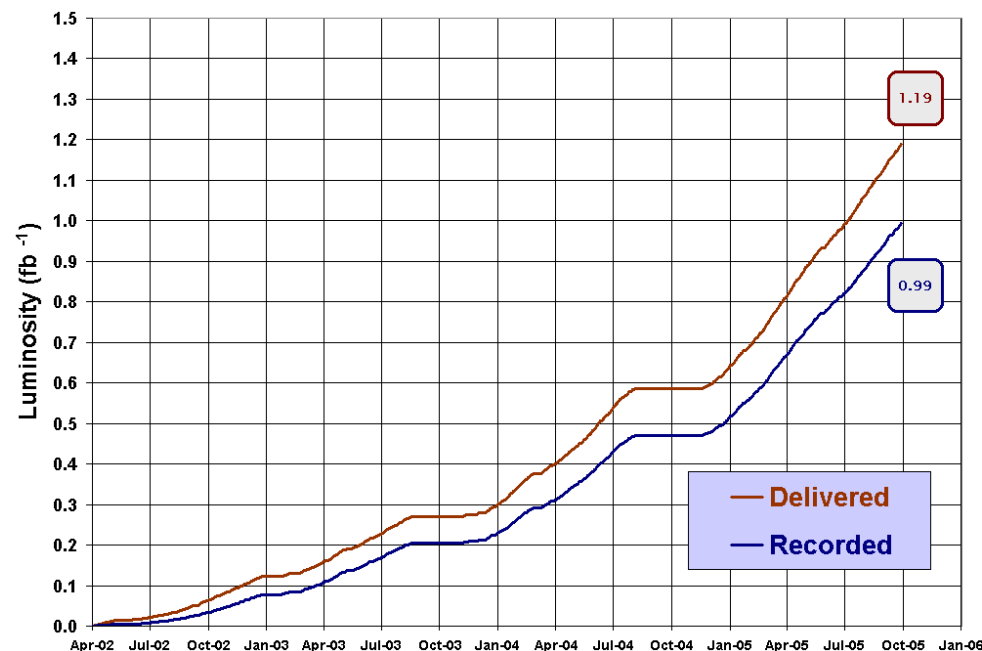
Increased luminosity,  
 Bunch Crossing time  $3.5 \mu\text{sec} \rightarrow 396 \text{ ns}$

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## Run II Integrated Luminosity

19 April 2002 - 16 October 2005



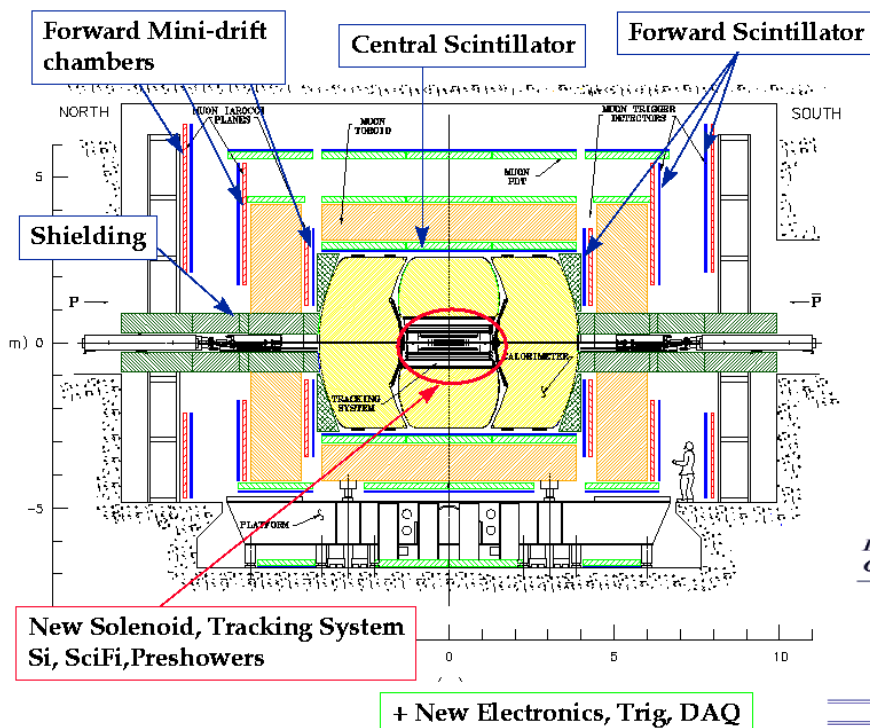
$1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of luminosity recorded so far

378 pb<sup>-1</sup> luminosity is used for the analysis

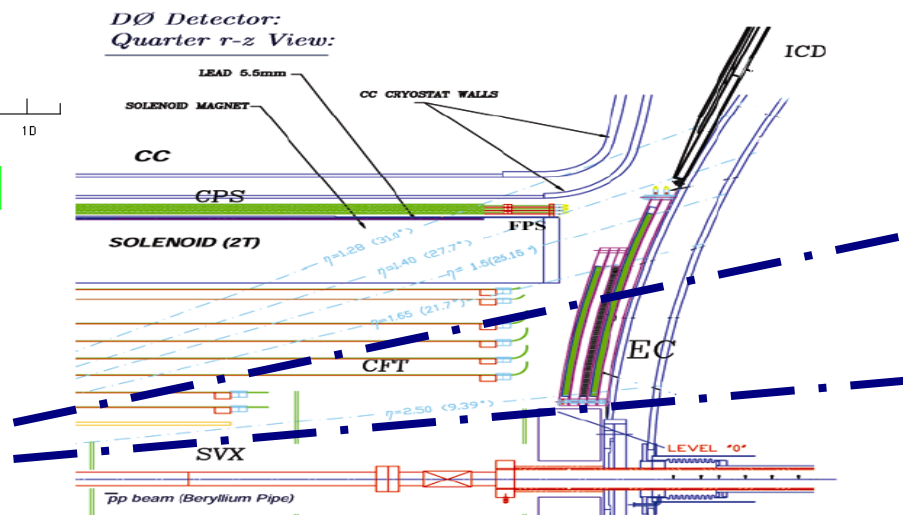
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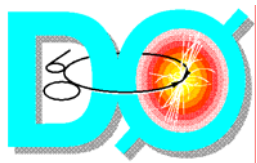
# Overview of DØ Detector



- **2 Tesla solenoid magnetic field for central tracking system to facilitate charge and momentum measurement.**
- **Silicon and fiber tracker detector.**
- **Add scintillator detector in muon system for faster trigger**
- **Pre-shower detectors.**
- **Pipelined 3 Level trigger**

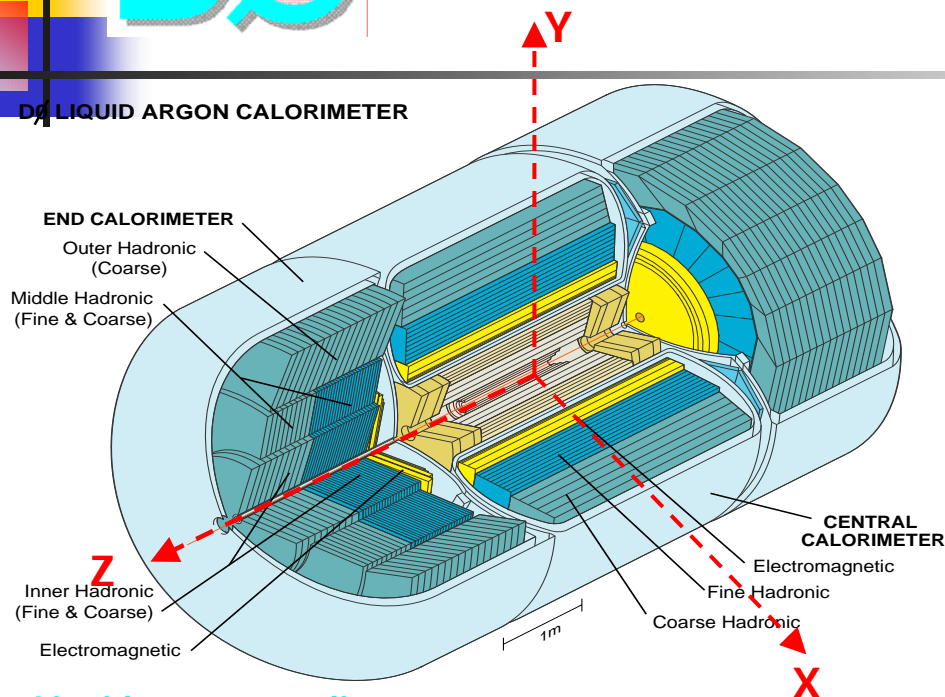




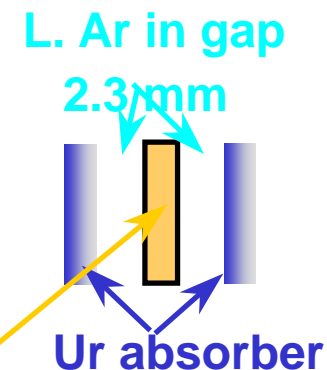


# Calorimeter Overview

## DO LIQUID ARGON CALORIMETER

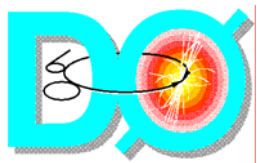


Drift time 430 ns

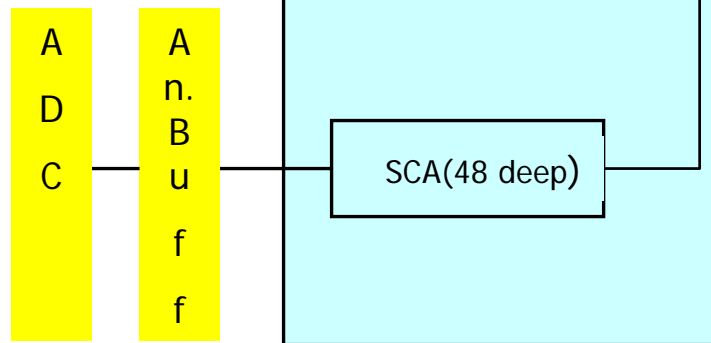
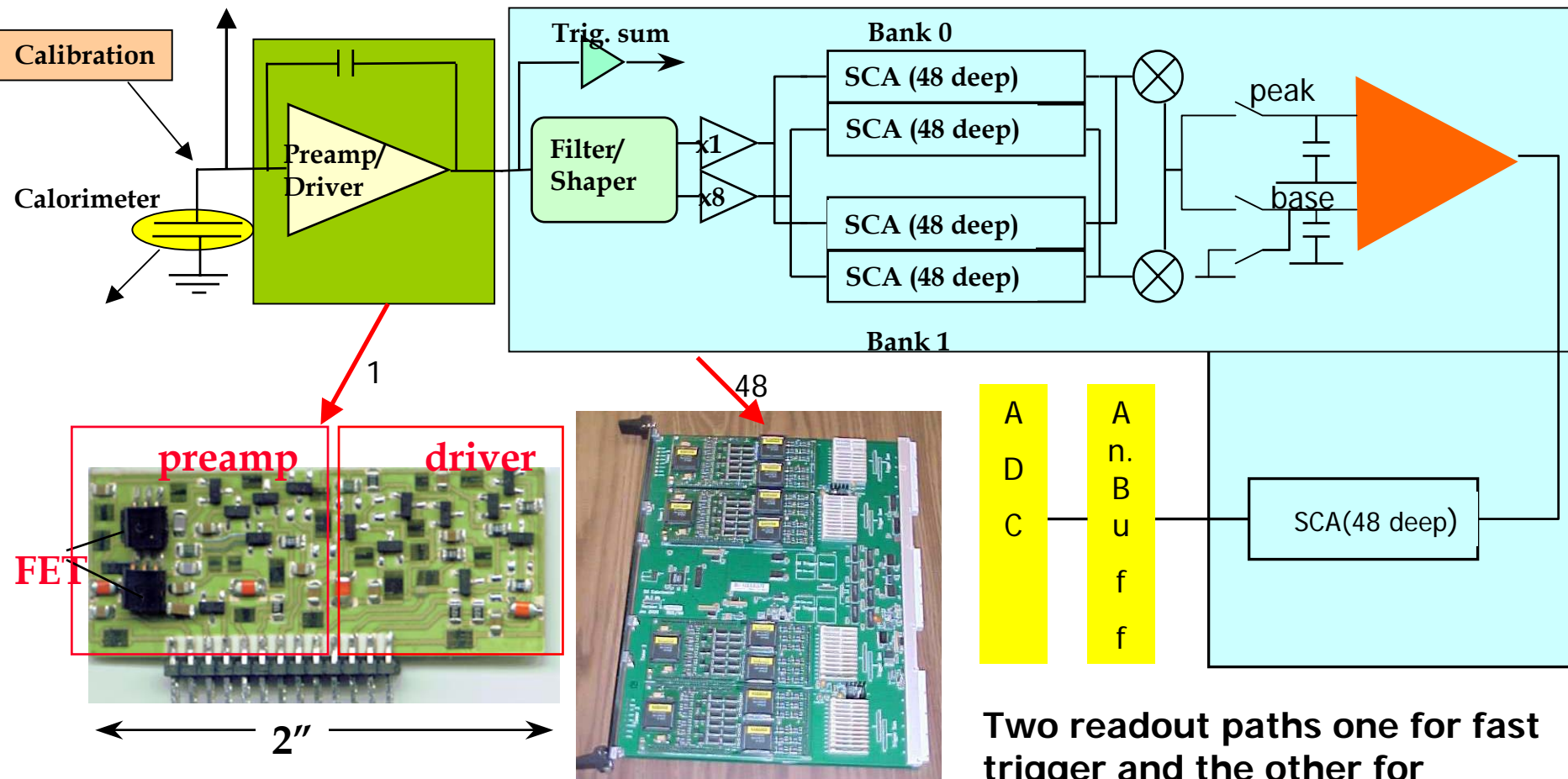


Cu pad readout on 0.5 mm  
G10 with resistive coat epoxy

- Liquid argon sampling
  - Stable, uniform response, rad. hard
  - LAr purity important (impurity < 0.5 ppm)
- Uranium absorber (Cu or Steel for coarse hadronic)
- Uniform, hermetic with full coverage
  - $|\eta| < 4.2$  ( $\theta \approx 2^\circ$ ),  $\lambda_{\text{int}} > 7.2$  (total)
- Fine Segmentation
  - $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.1 \times 0.1$  (3<sup>rd</sup> EM layer  $0.05 \times 0.05$ )



# Upgrade of Calorimeter Readout

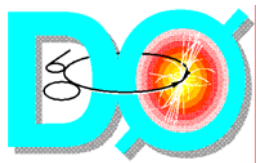


Two readout paths one for fast trigger and the other for precision readings

55k readout channels

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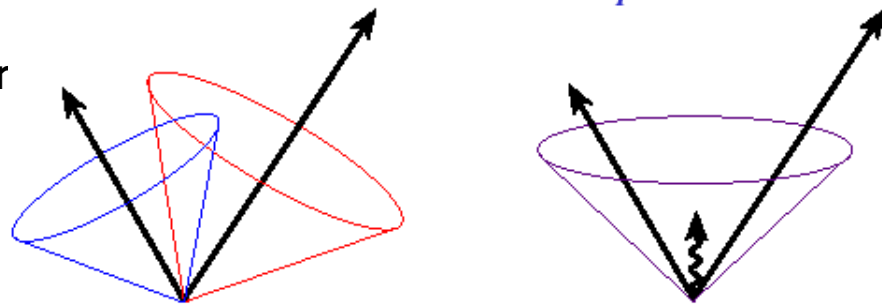
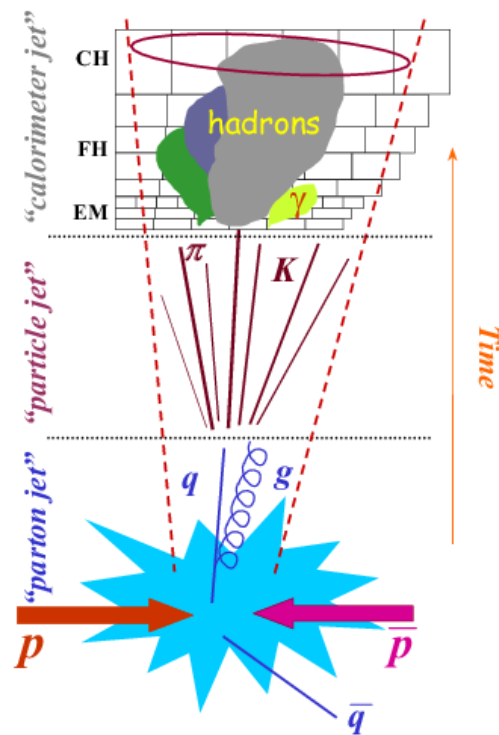
# Jet Algorithms

## Cone Algorithm in Run I (1992-1995)

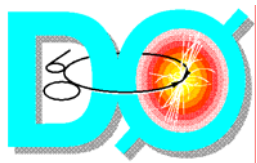
- Draw a cone of fixed size around a seed.
- Compute jet axis by  $E_T$  weighted mean and jet  $E_T$  by summing over  $E_T$  s.
- Draw new cone around the new jet axis and recalculate axis and new  $E_T$ .
- Iterate until stable.
- Sensitive to soft radiation.

## Improvements in Run II (2000 - )

- Use 4 vector scheme instead of  $E_T$
- Add midpoints of jets as additional star seeds.
- Infrared safe







# Jet energy Scale

Correction of the jet energy measured at the detector level to the jet energy at the particle level

$$E_{ptcl}^{jet} = \frac{E_{det}^{jet} - O}{R_{jet} S}$$

**Offset, O:**

Energy that is not associated with the hard interaction. Namely uranium noise, pile-up effect, multiple interaction etc.

**Response,  $R_{jet}$ :**

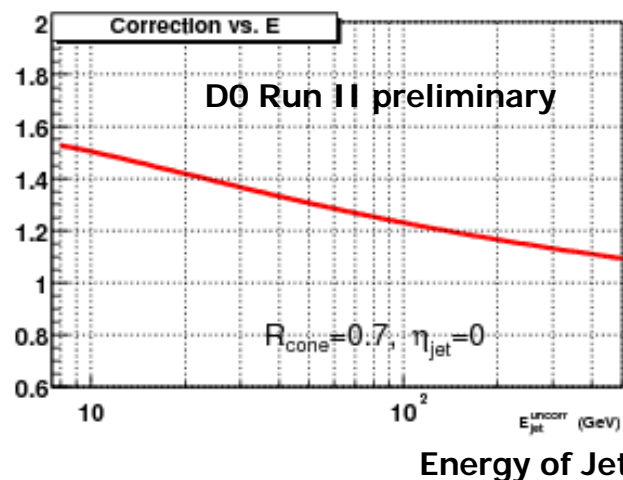
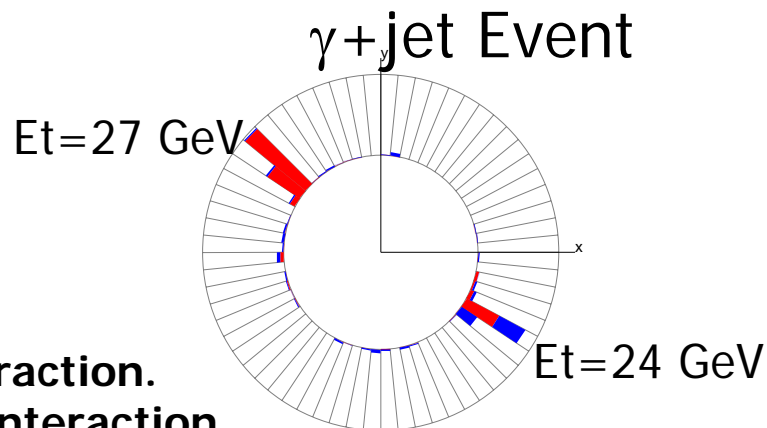
Calorimeter energy response to jets, typically  $< 1$

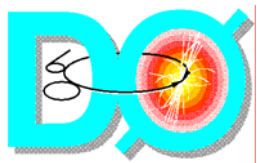
Measured by attributing energy imbalance in  $\gamma$ +jet events.

**Showering fraction S :**

Fraction of the jet energy that showered inside the cone.

Depends on cone size.

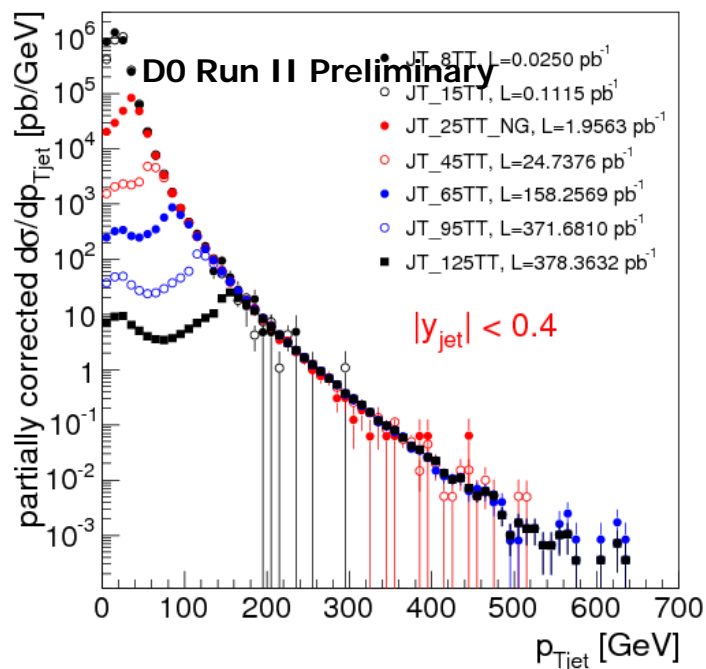




# Jet triggers and data selection

Data collected during Apr 2002 and Aug 2004 is used.

Total luminosity is  $378 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  and  $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$



## Triggers

### Level 1:

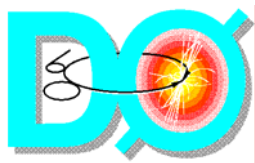
- Triggering on Calorimeter towers.
- Fast trigger readout
- multi tower trigger

### Level 2:

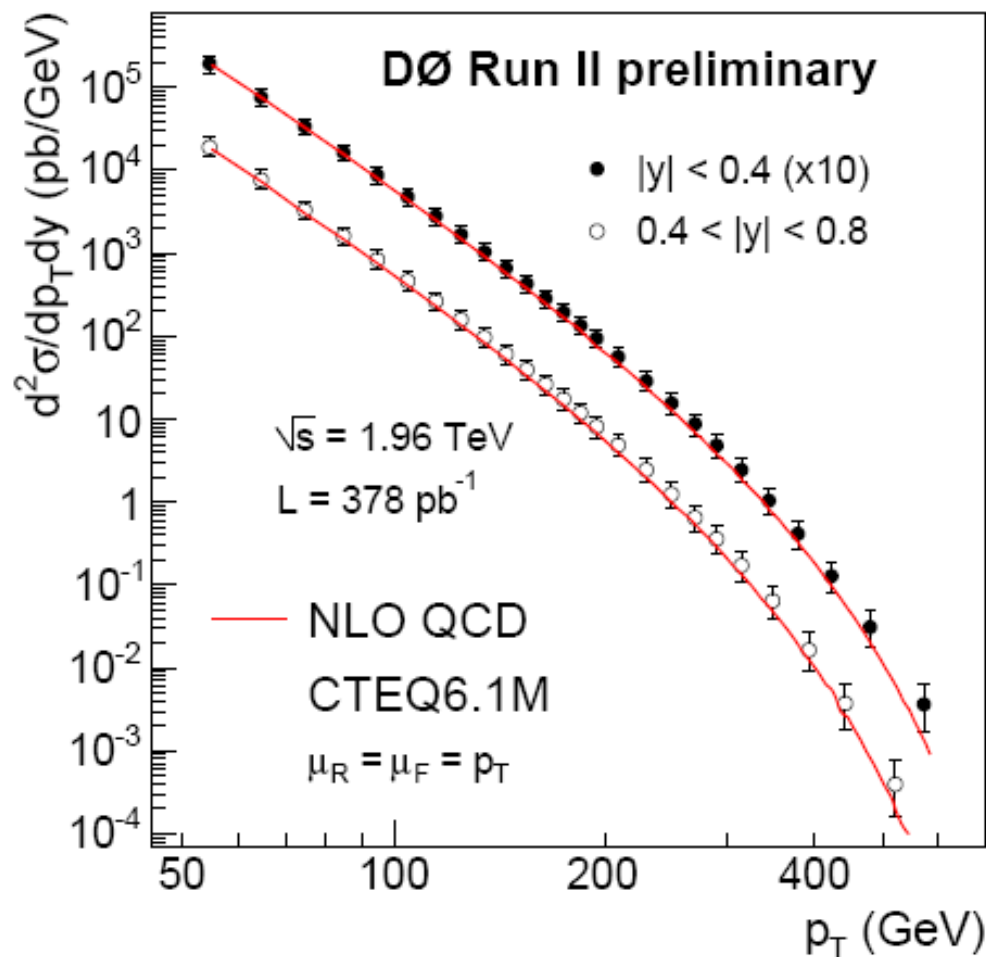
- Software running on special hardware
- 3 X 3 or 5X5 square jets

### Level 3:

Runs simple and fast jet algorithm on the precision readout

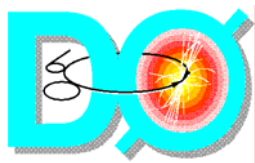


# Inclusive jet cross section

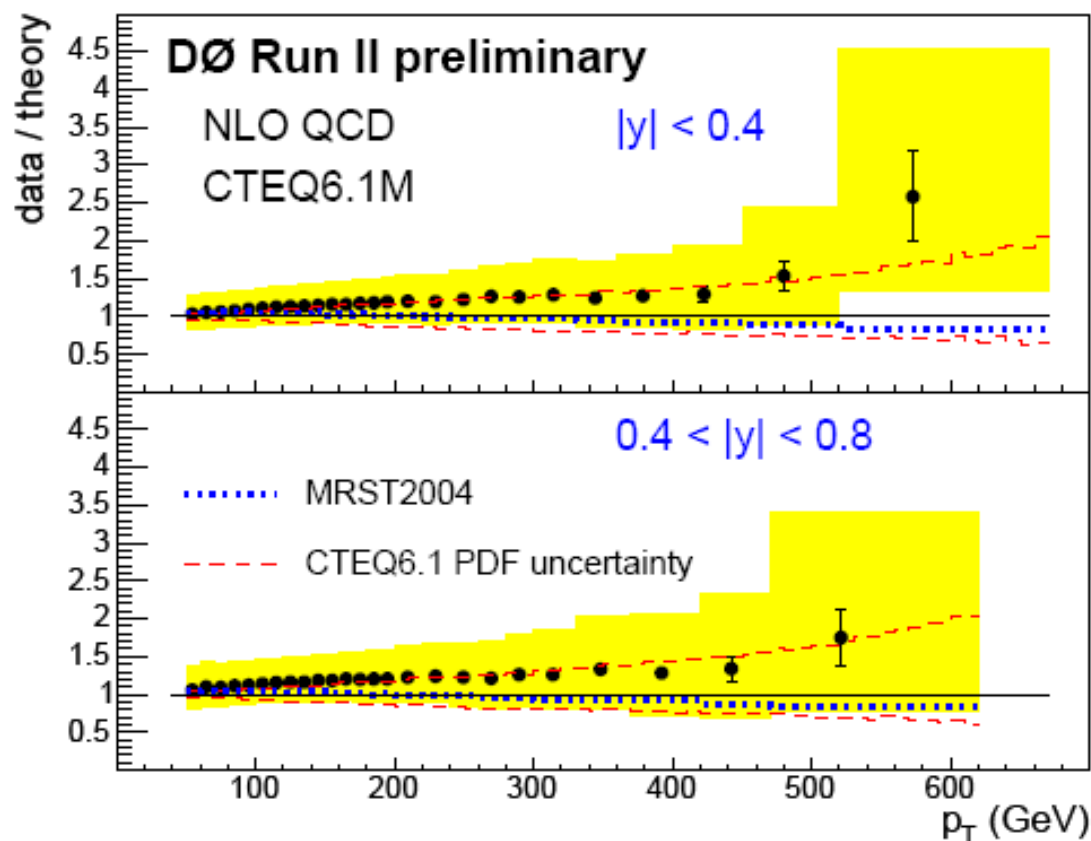


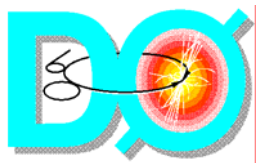
Good agreement with QCD for 8 order of magnitude.

Dominant source of uncertainty is JES

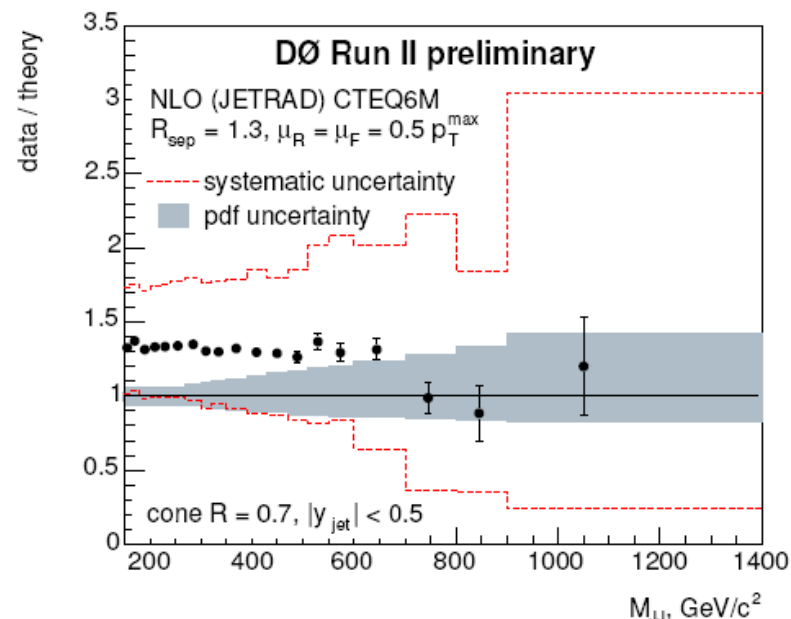
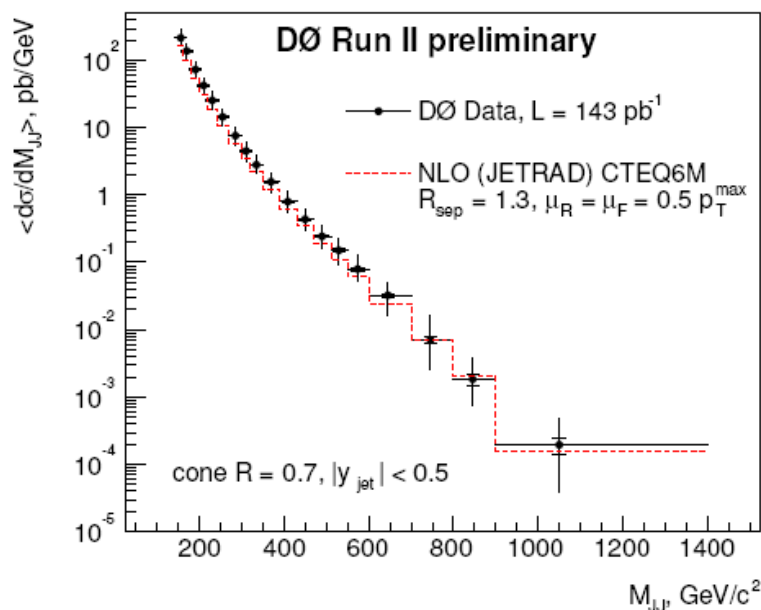


# Comparison with NLO QCD



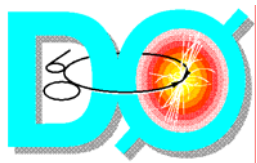


# Dijet Cross Section



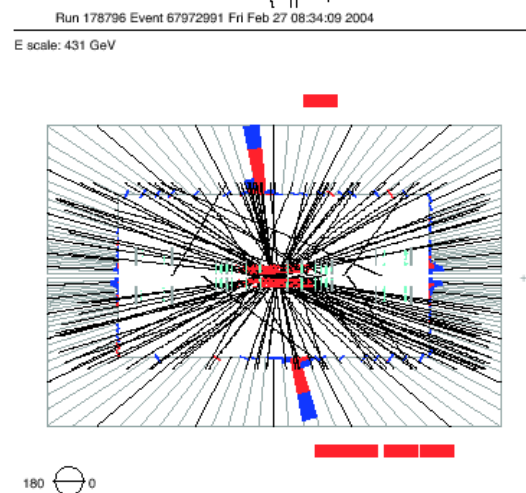
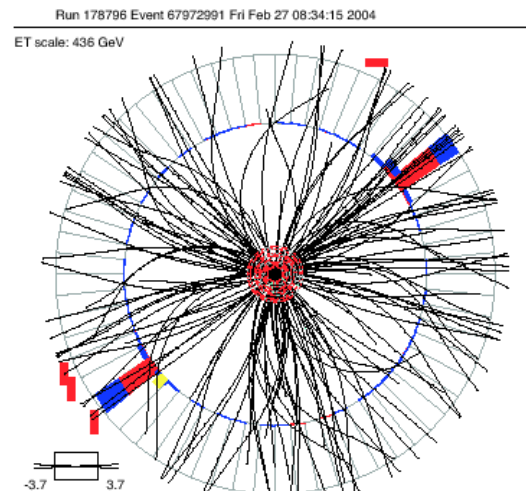
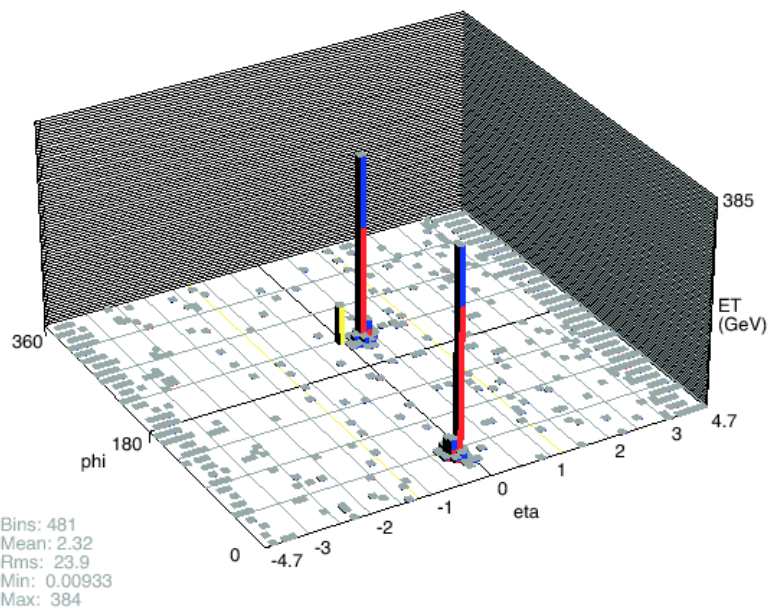
- NLO QCD is in good agreement with Data
- Theoretical uncertainty at high  $p_T$  is dominated by knowledge of gluon density






# Highest Pt event

jet 1	jet 2
$p_T = 616 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T = 557 \text{ GeV}$
$y = -0.19$	$y = 0.25$
$\phi = 0.65$	$\phi = 3.78$
$M_{jj} = 1206 \text{ GeV}$	
Run 178796 Event 67972991 Fri Feb 27 08:34:03 2004	





# Summary

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- We have presented preliminary results on inclusive jets and dijets cross-section using data exceeding that of Run I.
  - Larger kinematic ranges are explored
  - With enhanced experimental uncertainty we hope to better understand gluon content at larger  $x$
  - So far measurement is in good agreement with NLO QCD prediction
- **Tevatron is delivering more data.**
- **Huge progress is being made to improve Jet Energy Scale**
- **More precise spectrum with enhanced kinematic reach is coming soon**